

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee: Meeting****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. Appendix (1988), of a meeting of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee. The Review Committee will meet on March 13–15, 2005, in the Keoni Auditorium, Hawaii Imin International Conference Center, 1777 East–West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848–1601, telephone (808) 944–7159. Meeting sessions will begin at approximately 1:00 p.m. on March 13, and 8:30 a.m. on March 14–15. Meeting sessions will end each day at approximately 5 p.m. The agenda for the meeting includes an update on various disputes and issues pending before the Review Committee; requests for recommendations regarding the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains; discussion of regulations; the Review Committee's 2002–2004 report to the Congress; discussion of nominees for the committee's seventh member; and presentations and statements by Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, Federal agencies, and the public.

To schedule a presentation to the Review Committee during the meeting, submit a written request with an abstract of the presentation and contact information. Persons also may submit written statements for consideration by the Review Committee during the meeting. Send requests and statements to the Designated Federal Officer, NAGPRA Review Committee by U.S. Mail to the National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW (2253), Washington, DC 20240; or by commercial delivery to the National Park Service, 1201 Eye Street NW, 8th floor, Washington, DC 20005. Because increased security in the Washington, DC, area may delay delivery of U.S. Mail to Government offices, copies of mailed requests and statements should also be faxed to (202) 371–5197.

Transcripts of Review Committee meetings are available approximately 8 weeks after each meeting at the National NAGPRA Program office, 1201 Eye Street NW, Washington, DC. To request electronic copies of meeting transcripts, send an e-mail message to

nagpra_info@nps.gov. Information about NAGPRA, the Review Committee, and Review Committee meetings is available at the National NAGPRA website, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra>; for the Review Committee's meeting procedures, select "Review Committee," then select "Procedures."

The Review Committee was established by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.* Review Committee members are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Review Committee is responsible for monitoring the NAGPRA inventory and identification process; reviewing and making findings related to the identity or cultural affiliation of cultural items, or the return of such items; facilitating the resolution of disputes; compiling an inventory of culturally unidentifiable human remains that are in the possession or control of each Federal agency and museum and recommending specific actions for developing a process for disposition of such remains; consulting with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and museums on matters within the scope of the work of the committee affecting such tribes or organizations; consulting with the Secretary of the Interior in the development of regulations to carry out NAGPRA; and making recommendations regarding future care of repatriated cultural items. The Review Committee's work is completed during meetings that are open to the public.

Dated: December 16, 2004

C. Timothy McKeown,

Designated Federal Officer, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

[FR Doc. 05–241 Filed 1–5–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, Sacramento, CA, and Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human

remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, Sacramento, CA, and in the physical custody of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Fresno County, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalog records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (also known as Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, California); Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and Tuolumne Band of Me–Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

In 1948, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site CA–Fre–27, Fresno County, CA, by F. Fenenga and F.A. Riddell, University of California Archaeological Survey, and transferred to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology the same year. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects are one abalone shell, one steatite ornament, and two pottery fragments.

Site CA–Fre–27 is a habitation site located on the east bank of the Kings River within the current impoundment boundaries of the Pine Flat Reservoir. Characteristics of material culture, including steatite beads, brownware ceramics, and historic glass trade beads, indicate that the site was inhabited post–A.D. 1500.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, and Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C.

3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, and Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the four objects described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, and Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (also known as Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, California); Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and Tuolumne Band of Me–Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact C. Richard Hitchcock, NAGPRA Coordinator, Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, telephone (510) 642–6096, before February 7, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (also known as Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, California); Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and Tuolumne Band of Me–Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (also known as Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, California); Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and Tuolumne Band of Me–Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 24, 2004

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05–247 Filed 1–5–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from McKinley County, NM.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New

Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai–Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1887, human remains representing a minimum of 14 individuals were removed from Halonawan, within the Zuni Indian Reservation in McKinley County, NM, by the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition, directed by Frank Cushing. The human remains were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mrs. Mary Hemenway in 1890. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a St. John's black-on-red jar.

Between 1886 and 1889, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Halonawan, within the Zuni Indian Reservation in McKinley County, NM, by the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition, directed by Frank Cushing. The human remains were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the estate of Mrs. Mary Hemenway at an unknown date and accessioned into the museum collections in 1946. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are two bags of ceramic body sherds, clay, wood, plant material, and charcoal.

The interments most likely date to the Pueblo IV period (circa A.D. 1300 or later). Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. Archeological evidence, including an overwhelming presence of Zuni ceramic types, along with oral tradition and historical documentation, indicate that Halonawan was occupied by ancestral Zuni people. The present-day group that represents ancestral Zuni